

By Authority



ADDITIONAL CONVENTION

To the Convention Concluded Between the Postoffice Department of the Kingdom of Hawaii and the Postoffice Department of the United States of America September 11, 1883, Concerning the Exchange of Postal Money Orders.

The Government of His Majesty the King of Hawaii and the Government of the Republic of the United States of America, being desirous of modifying the existing system of exchange of Postal Money Orders between the two countries, the undersigned, H. A. P. Carter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Hawaii, in the name of his Government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, and John W. Wainmaker, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, have agreed upon the following Additional Convention:

ARTICLE I.

By mutual agreement, paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Convention of September 11, 1883, is amended and replaced by a new paragraph 2 as follows: "The maximum value of each order is fixed at one hundred dollars (\$100)."

ARTICLE II.

This Additional Convention shall take effect on the 25th day of June, 1889, and shall continue in force as long as the Convention of September 11, 1883.

ARTICLE III.

The ratifications of the present Additional Convention shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Additional Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Washington on the 20th day of March, 1889.

(Sgd.) H. A. P. CARTER,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hawaii in the United States.

(Sgd.) JOHN W. WAINMAKER,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

WE KALAKAUA, by the Grace of God at the Hawaiian Islands, King, having caused to be examined all the points and articles of the foregoing Additional Convention, to the Convention concluded between the Postoffice Department of the Kingdom of Hawaii and the Postoffice Department of the United States of America September 11, 1883, concerning the exchange of Postal Money Orders, signed at Washington on the 20th day of March, 1889, and the same being found to be satisfactory do hereby confirm and ratify the said Additional Convention, in faith of which We have signed this ratification with Our hand and have caused to be affixed thereto the Great Seal of Our Kingdom.

Done at Our Palace of Iolani in Honolulu, this 16th day of April, A. D. 1889, and the Sixteenth Year of Our Reign.

(Sgd.) KALAKAUA KEX,
By the King,
The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
JONA. AUSTIN.

All persons are hereby notified that the above "Additional Convention" is to be regarded in all its provisions as part of the laws of this Kingdom, and respected accordingly.

(Sgd.) JONA. AUSTIN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office, Honolulu, April 17, 1889.
20 1267-41

BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES,
HONOLULU, April 18, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have been duly appointed Agents of this office for taking acknowledgments to instruments, since January 1, 1889, viz: Geo. F. CASSLEY, Honolulu, for North and South Kona, Hawaii, vice J. W. Smith, resigned.

T. K. R. ARRAID, Hokena, for South Kona, Hawaii.

E. M. JONES, Hoopulou, for South Kona, Hawaii.

Mrs. E. W. LIVES, Waimoa, Hawaii, for South Kona.

Geo. W. PATTY, Paunilo, for Hamakua, Hawaii, vice F. H. W. Ross, resigned.

JOHN RABWAY, Hanalei, for District of Hanalei, Kauai.

Notice is also hereby given that the Commission of John P. Leahi, Waipio, as an Acknowledging Agent of this office for Hamakua, Hawaii, was cancelled for cause February 5, 1889.

THOS. G. THURM,
Registrar of Conveyances,
50 1267-21 & 22

JOSEPA KEKAHUNA has this day been appointed Pound Master of the Government Pound at Paia, Makawao, Maui.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, April 9th, 1889. 1266-31

Mrs. E. KOPPE has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board of Waimoa, Maui, vice A. Robinson, resigned. The Board now consists of:
E. KOPPE, Chairman,
Hans P. Faye,
F. W. Glade.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, April 9th, 1889. 1266-31

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LOTS AT KULAHU, OAHUA, HONOLULU.

On THURSDAY, May 16, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at Public Auction, Twenty-four (24) Building Lots, situated on the block bounded by Berea, Young and Keaumoku streets, Kulaohua.

Upset price—\$400 each.
In each case one lot will be offered with the privilege of six at the same price.

The terms and conditions of sale will be cash or at the option of the purchaser, one-fourth cash and the remainder in equal instalments payable in one, two and three years, with interest payable semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The purchaser must within one year from the date of purchase enclose the land bought by him with a good and substantial fence and lay on water from the Government pipes.

Royal Patents will be issued for the land upon final payment of the purchase price. A map of the lots can be seen at the Survey Office and on the Bulletin Board at the front door of the Government Building, and full particulars can be learned at the Land Office.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, April 18, 1889. 1267-11

Mr. J. LAKAKILA has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Waimoa, South Kona, Hawaii.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, April 17, 1889. 1267-31

Mr. ARTHUR MOORE has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of Kona, Island of Hawaii.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, April 15, 1889. 1267-31

Mr. S. WAIWAIKOLE has this day been granted a License as Agent to perform the Marriage Ceremony for the District of Kulaohua, Island of Oahu.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, April 15, 1889. 1267-31

F. N. SIMEONA has this day been granted a License to Perform the Marriage Ceremony for the District of N. Kona, Island of Hawaii.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, April 16, 1889. 1266-33

Mr. PETER LEE has this day been appointed a member of the Kona Road Board, Hawaii, vice Mr. Julius Monseur resigned. The Board now consists of:
Ed. Sauer, Chairman,
Hugh Custer,
Peter Lee.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, April 11, 1889. 1266-31

Mr. S. KEEKUMANO has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Napoepoo, (Kulaohua), S. Kona, Hawaii.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, April 8, 1889. 1266-31

Mr. J. W. KALUA has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, April 5, 1889. 1265-31

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1860 IN REPLY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889.

A SUGGESTION FOR AMERICANS.

On the thirtieth day of April, there will be celebrated with great pomp and ceremony, the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. The commemorative exercises will take place in New York which, one hundred years ago, was the capital of the infant republic, and where Washington took the oath of office upon what is now the site of the U. S. Treasury.

We alluded to this centennial anniversary a few weeks since, and gave a brief sketch of the intended programme, so far as the same was known at that time. We return to the subject for the purpose of suggesting to the American residents of Honolulu and elsewhere in these islands, not only the propriety, but the eminent fitness of recognizing the occasion in some public manner. Of course, it is not to be expected that the town should take a whole holiday, or that as large or expensive a celebration should be got up as we are accustomed to have on the fourth of July.

We feel sure, however, that if a meeting of Americans were called, some plan could be devised that, at no very heavy expense, and without serious interference with business, would be very satisfactory, and would recognize the day in a becoming and enjoyable manner. A week from tomorrow is the thirtieth, and whatever is done should be done at once.

TAXING THE LAND.

According to an Eastern paper received by the last mail, the colony of South Australia has passed a new tax law which, if correctly reported, is very much in the line of the policy advocated by Henry George. Town taxes are to be levied upon land values alone, and all improvements in the colony are exempted. It is understood that large quantities of land in this colony, as is common in new countries which have been settled by enterprising people with well developed business instincts, are in the hands of speculators, by whom it is not improved, but held for a rise, or for the realizing of what Mr. George appropriately calls "the unearned increment."

Such a law, under these circumstances, can hardly fail to create considerable of a commotion, and cause the land speculators to kick vigorously against a policy which must inevitably break up many large unimproved holdings, and work very important changes in the condition of the colony.

So far as we are aware, the South Australian law is the nearest that any country of these times has yet come to putting Mr. George's ideas to a practical trial. As experience is the only reliable test for political and economic theories, it is to be hoped that the land tax theory is about to be fairly tried as reported. Whatever the result, it cannot fail to be interesting and instructive.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS.

In commenting a while ago upon the unusual prevalence of homicides in this country within the last year or so, we had occasion to refer incidentally to the not uncommon failure of jurors to appreciate and act up to the responsibilities of their position. The general tone of public sentiment on this subject is by no means up to what it should be, and jurors being taken from the body of the community, cannot be expected to have much higher ideas of duty than those by whom they are surrounded.

When we consider the nature of the duties which jurors are called upon to perform, as judges of all questions of fact, and, to a considerable extent, of questions of law also, which may arise in all cases, civil as well as criminal, coming before them, it will be seen that the qualities of mind and character required, even if not equal in grade, or as highly cultivated, are not very different in kind from those needed in the judiciary.

The first qualification required in a judge, that which is essential and fundamental to everything else, is that he should be just, by which we mean, not merely honest in the commoner and coarser acceptance of the term, but impartial, fair-minded and free from prejudice. We have known judges who were men of strict integrity in all the ordinary relations of life, who paid their debts promptly, and kept their promises religiously, and who would have scorned the idea of a bribe or of any corrupt consideration with prompt and sincere indignation. Yet we have seen these very men sometimes, when acting in their judicial capacity, so warped by prejudice or party passion, or personal like and dislike, or family influence, or natural narrowness of mind, as to be, without knowing or intending it, conspicuously, and even we might say, grossly one-sided and unfair.

Just this same kind of impartiality and fair-mindedness which is essential in a judge, is necessary to constitute a good juror. The latter need not be learned in the law, or highly educated, or possessed of a great amount of literary or any other culture. But he needs to be honest, and more than that, as the word honest is commonly understood. He should be what is called level-headed; unworried by prejudice in considering evidence and judging of facts, intelligent enough to avoid being misled by the sophistries of counsel, and with too much control over himself to be carried off his feet by mere rhetoric, however impassioned or plausible.

Now we are not talking about, nor do we expect ordinarily to find, these qualities in their very highest development. We are not demanding absolute impartiality, perfect freedom from passion and prejudice, nor a mental and moral balance which nothing earthly can shake or impair. The perfect man does not abound in Honolulu, any more than elsewhere. Judges and juries alike are but men, and possessed of their respective shares of human frailty. But we believe it is possible to find and obtain the services of men in whom the

qualities we have designated, as well as others which conduce to the usefulness of jurors, are prominent and generally controlling, men who would be generally recognized by their fellow citizens as possessed, not only of integrity, but of intelligence, judiciousness and good sense.

It is not denied that many of our best citizens, best both in intelligence and character, do jury duty. Some of them have done a great deal of it. The quality of our juries is probably fairly up to the average elsewhere. But it is admitted that the composition of juries elsewhere is frequently far from satisfactory. So far as Honolulu is concerned, we think few persons will deny that considering the small number required in one year, and the amount and quality of the material to be selected from, the work of the officials charged with making out the lists might, in some cases, have been very much improved.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE.

(Continued.)

The London Post's article on coffee, which was quoted at length in the Bulletin a day or two ago, is probably correct in the main, but errs in disparaging unduly the Brazilian product. Says the Post: "Our principal supply of coffee, as most people are aware, is derived, not from the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, held by Holland, but from Brazil, which indeed grows nearly as much as all other coffee-growing countries combined. But the quality of that produced every where in the New World is greatly inferior to the growth of the East."

This opinion, which is quite general, is due to the fact that the best grades of Brazilian coffee are sold under other names, such as Java, Martinique, or even Mocha. Neither Martinique nor Guadeloupe, unless their product has largely increased within the last few years, produces enough coffee to supply the market of Rio Janeiro for twenty-four hours. The island of Bourbon produces scarcely more. Java, of course, as we all know, is a large coffee producing country.

As for Mocha coffee, it is scarcely more than a name. As an article of commerce it has practically no existence in the markets of the world. Yet, what purports to be Mocha can be had in every considerable city and town in the United States, and I presume in Honolulu also. Many people will tell you whether they prefer Java to Mocha, or the reverse. Many will tell you that they are in the habit of using the two kinds mixed, preferring that to either alone. As a matter of fact, there is not one in a thousand of these professed coffee sharps who ever tasted a grain of genuine Mocha in their lives.

A great part of the coffee which is bought under the names of places having an established reputation for producing a superior article, is in reality Brazilian. The so-called Mocha is often nothing but the small round beans of the Brazilian plant, found at the summit of the branches and very carefully selected.

HARD PUSH OF THE CALLOPPE.

A Sydney dispatch of April 4 says: The British warship Calloppe, which escaped the Samoan hurricane by putting to sea, arrived to-day badly crippled. The officers say it took hours to make the open sea, the wind was so strong and the seas so high that the engines were almost powerless, and the vessel at times was unmanageable. We collided with several small craft that lost their anchorage in the harbor of Apia. The decks were swept by mighty seas, injuring a number of the crew and carrying away several boats. We never experienced so violent a hurricane before."

The Calloppe reports that the Nipic has been floated off the beach, the natives lending material assistance. Before the hurricane every precaution had been taken by the commander of the Calloppe to render his vessel secure. Five anchors were dropped, but when the storm was at its height four of the anchor-chains snapped and the vessel began to drift. The captain then determined to leave the reefs and reach the open sea, and eventually succeeded in working his way out at the rate of half a knot an hour.

Dr. Taylor of the London Epidemiological Society says that some kinds of common mould may give rise to diphtheria. In support of this statement, he relates some instances under his own observation in which serious outbreaks of that disease have been developed by mould on the wet plaster of leaky walls, while old fleeces of wool and mouldy skins appear also to be the sources of similar infection.

It is fifteen years since the Woman's Temperance Crusade was prosecuted.

First city sportsman: "Just back from a hunting trip, I see. Get any game?" Second city sportsman (who did considerable unintentional killing): "No—o, I had to come home, ran out of dogs."

EASTER SUNDAY.

Crowded Congregations in All the City Churches.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral was filled to the doors at the various ceremonies on Easter Sunday. At high pontifical mass, 10 o'clock, there was music of a grand description, in the execution of which St. Louis College choir and orchestra ably participated. Company C, Honolulu Rifles, led by Captain Langley, attended this service in full dress uniform and numbering twenty-six all told.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

Both First and Second Congregations of St. Andrew's Cathedral had large assemblies. In the First, the Litany was sung by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, the Lessons were read by Rev. H. H. Gowen, and Bishop Willis preached an able sermon appropriate to the day, from the text, "Ye have set a watch," the taunt of Pilate to the Roman officers who had caused the tomb of Jesus to be sealed and guarded. His Majesty the King, accompanied by Princess Kawananakoa and Keliianioliole, drove to the Cathedral in state. Arriving during the Litany the royal party remained throughout the service of morning prayer with the Bishop's sermon. The household guard also attended in a body. There was a high order of music rendered on this occasion, and choral evensong was celebrated at 6 p. m. to a large assemblage.

Rev. Geo. Wallace preached Easter sermons morning and evening in the Second Congregation. After the Lessons in the evening he referred to his request some weeks in advance for an Easter contribution of \$525 for parochial purposes, announcing in terms of gratification that the morning offertory had been \$489 and expressing confidence that the required balance would be forthcoming from the evening offerings and later contributions by midweek. The services were largely choral and the special music was exceedingly fine. Mrs. E. D. Tenney sang a solo in the morning "Te Deum," also in the anthem, "He is Risen," in the evening. Decorations were very beautiful. The windows were bordered and festooned with vines and flowers, the baptismal font was trimmed with similar verdure and bloom, while palms, ferns and bouquets were placed in conspicuous positions.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.

The morning services at Central Union Church consisted mostly of exercises by the Sunday School, that filled nearly half the body of the church; responsive reading of Psalms and passages of Scripture appropriate to the day, interspersed with choral singing by the school and choir. This portion of the exercises was conducted by the Superintendent, Hon. J. B. Atherton, being preceded with Scripture reading and prayer by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Beckwith, and a Te Deum by the choir. A number of children also received the ordinance of baptism. The floral decorations were of uncommon profuseness and beauty, exceeding even the usual Easter display at this church, where the ladies are famous for their efforts in this line. Owing to the unavoidable absence of some members of the choir, the regular Easter praise service, which had been announced for the evening, is postponed for one week.

U. S. CONSULAR SERVICE.

Not Many Fat Bilets—Those Receiving Salaries and Who are Paid With Fees.

The following information is telegraphed by a Washington correspondent: Applications for appointments in the Consular service will not be encouraged by the fact that the entire number of Consuls to whom salaries are paid is only 218. Of these twenty-two are Consuls-General, whose salaries vary from \$3,000 to \$6,000 per annum. There are six classes of Consuls, exclusive of Consuls-General, the highest class receiving \$3,500 per annum and the lowest \$1,500. There are but seven in the highest class, of which six are in China and one in Peru. The \$3,000 per annum class numbers eighteen, the \$2,500 class twenty-six, and the \$2,000 fifty-one. The remainder are in the two classes that pay respectively \$1,500 and \$1,000 per annum.

The supply is about equal to one Consul for every one hundred applicants, allowing that 25 per cent. of those now in office will be retained. The applicants who are supported by potential influence will appreciate how slim are their chances for success.

In addition to the salaried Consuls there are a number of Vice-Consuls, Commercial Agents and Consular Agents to whom no salaries are paid, but who are allowed to appropriate all the fees collected up to \$1,500 per annum. All Consular officers are required to keep an account of the fees received, which fees are prescribed by law, and make a report to the Treasury. There is a great deal of exaggeration about the amount of Consular fees. The Consul-General to London is paid \$6,000 salary. The fees must be paid into the Treasury. For performing work not required by law he can charge fees which he can retain. The aggregate of these will not exceed the amount of his salary. This is the practice at all Consulates.

Under the new treaty with China it is righteously forbidden that America import opium into the Celestial Kingdom.

Jones (who catches his pastor out fishing): "Good-morning, doctor! Are you studying theology?" Minister: "Yes, Ichthyology."

FETE AT SPRECKELSVILLE.

Full Report by One of the Party—Conveyance of Thanks for Generous Assistance.

An entertainment was given at Spreckelsville on April 10th, by the "Ladies Aid Society" of Makawao, Maui. It consisted of a supper served early in the evening, and at 8 o'clock an attractive musical and literary programme. The rooms were beautifully decorated with foliage, the tables were ornamented with flowers and napkins of colored tissue paper, and the ladies waiting upon the several tables wore colors to correspond. The supper room presented a bright, attractive appearance and the display of good things to tempt the appetite was elaborate. The programme was as follows:—

Piano Duet—Mrs. von Gravenmeyer & Mrs. Crane.
Shadow Pictures—"Mary Jane."
Song—"Minister Windows"—Mrs. Deacon.
Recitation—"Mary Queen of Scots"—Mrs. Nelson.
Fan Drill.
Song—"Marguerite"—Mrs. Wilder.
Recitation—"Pride of Battery B."—Mrs. Moore.
Tableaux.
Instrumental Solo—Mrs. Heineman.
"Sleeping Car"—A. Faras.

The getting up of such an entertainment means a great deal of work where distances are so great as in this locality, and had it not been for the generous response from all who were in any way solicited to aid, it would have been impossible to have made it the success it proved to be both socially and financially. The donations to the supper and refreshment stands were from this and the neighboring communities and were much more than sufficient, they were lavish.

Mr. Morrison allowed Spreckelsville Hall to be used gratuitously, and Mrs. Morrison was equally generous with her house and anything from it that would tend to the comfort or assistance of those making the preparations.

Mr. Wilder ran a special train free of charge from Wailuku to Paia, both before and at the close of the entertainment, and Mr. Heineman bestowed the use of his piano.

These were great favors and most thoroughly appreciated by all who attended; and the ladies of the Society take the present opportunity of publicly acknowledging their indebtedness and of cordially thanking those mentioned as well as all who by donations or in any way furthered the success of the entertainment.

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE

Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of SAMUEL G. WILDER, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. At Chambers, before Mr. Justice McCully.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of A. F. Judd and W. F. Allen, Administrators of the estate of the said Samuel G. Wilder, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein they ask to be allowed interest on, and charges on, and to be paid \$125,175.75, and charges on, and to be paid \$125,175.75, and ask that the same may be examined and approved.

It is ordered that THURSDAY, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. before the said Justice at Chambers in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. And that a notice of this order, in the English language, be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE weekly newspaper, printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1889.

By the Court:
J. H. REIST, Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE

Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of NANCY WILDT, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Nancy Wildt, deceased, having on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1889, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate of said Will, and for the appointment of Letters Testamentary to William O. Smith, having been filed by said W. O. Smith.

It is hereby ordered that THURSDAY, the second day of May, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Honolulu, in said Island, be and the same hereby is appointed the time for hearing said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., April 8, 1889.

By the Court:
J. H. REIST, Deputy Clerk.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION issued out of the Police Court, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1889, against W. R. Buchanan defendant, in favor of W. S. L. Buchanan plaintiff, for the sum of \$106.81, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale at the front entrance of Kalaeha Hale, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, at 12 o'clock noon of FRIDAY, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1889, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of the said W. R. Buchanan defendant, in and to the following property, unless said judgment, interest, costs and my expenses be previously paid.

List of property for sale:
4 Chairs
1 Patent Rocker
1 Large Arm Chair
3 Sofas
1 Music Stand
1 Chandelier
2 Large Steel Engravings
1 Lounge
1 Sideboard
1 Marble-top Table.
C. L. HOPKINS,
Deputy Marshal,
Honolulu, April 16, 1889. 92-11 1267-34